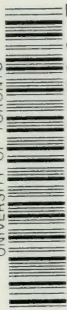


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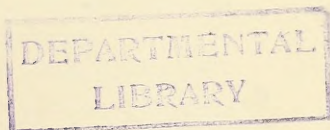
HINTS AND HELPS IN
CONTINUOUS LATIN PROSE

BY

Charles
(W) C. FLAMSTEAD WALTERS, M.A.
SOMETIME SCHOLAR OF PEMBROKE COLLEGE, OXFORD

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PREFACE.

OCCUPIED during many years in the teaching of Latin Composition, I have found that I get the best results by working on some such lines as I have tried to set forth in the following pages; namely, a simple statement of the chief principles of Latin Prose—or, in other words, the chief differences between the English and Latin languages in the treatment of thoughts—and Exercises with some general guidance and reference to these principles. By these means students obtain some light for their paths, time is saved, and at least a respectable power is attained; and they certainly learn the important fact that the *form* of the English is nothing, the *meaning* everything.

Nearly all the exercises have been done by my own pupils and their requirements noticed. The pieces are in the main historical, and are to a great extent of graduated difficulty; they are at the same time quite independent one of another, and therefore any one can be chosen at will.

A general knowledge of Latin Syntax is presupposed.

I desire to express my thanks to Dr. Ogilvie, Chief Inspector of Schools for Scotland, for his valuable criticisms while this work was passing through the press.

EASTBOURNE, *June*, 1895.


PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

In preparing this edition I have made no changes in the Exercises, except to put the end of 61 in its proper place as the beginning of 62. In the Introduction a note is added on Proper Names. There are some idioms omitted and some added: otherwise I have made no alterations, except a few corrections made by myself or by critics, to whom I tender my thanks.

EASTBOURNE, *Sept.*, 1896.

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INTRODUCTION.

SOME PRINCIPLES OF LATIN PROSE.

I. THE PERIOD

(a) In Latin many facts are united together to form a single sentence, called a period. The sentence in English containing the principal idea must be made the principal clause in Latin; the others made subordinate to it: *e.g.*

Ancus committed the charge of the sacred rites to the flamens and other priests, and marching out with a newly enlisted army took the Latin town of Politorium by assault.

Ancus demandata cura sacrorum flaminibus sacerdotibusque aliis, exercitu novo conscripto profectus, Politorium urbem Latinorum vi cepit.

(b) The clauses must be arranged in proper logical order (see notes on Order in VI.): *e.g.*

Porsena abandoned the war against Rome, but sent off his son Aruns with part of his troops to attack Aricia; this he did lest he should be thought to have brought up his army to those districts to no purpose.

Omisso Romano bello, Porsena, ne frustra in ea loca exercitus adductus videretur, cum parte copiarum filium Aruntem Ariciam oppugnatum mittit.

The period may be formed by means of:

- (1) Participles (active, passive, or deponent)
and gerundive.
- (2) The ablative absolute.
- (3) Relative and temporal clauses.
- (4) Final, consecutive, concessive, causal,
and conditional clauses.

Note.—Make the limbs of the period of equal length, as far as possible.

II. THINK OF THE MEANING, NOT OF THE FORM, OF THE ENGLISH;

AND PUT CONCRETE FOR ABSTRACT,

(a) *By using dependent interrogative clauses:*

e.g.

The scene of his fate is uncertain.	Ubi ceciderit incertum est.
He told them his purpose.	Quae fieri vellet, certiores fecit.
To ascertain the number of the foe.	Exploratum quot essent hostes.

So for the

Date use dependent interrog. clause with quando.

Origin	„	„	unde.
Size	„	„	quantus.
Character	„	„	qualis.
Authors	„	„	a quibus.

He asked the captives their plans.	E captivis quaesivit quid acturi essent.
Who knows the value of these statues?	Quis scit quanti haec signa aestimentur?
We will ask the sailor his destination.	E nauta quaeremus quo navigaturus sit.
Precedence.	Uter utro prior sit.

There was no reason for
my delay.

By the conquest of Sicily
the Romans learnt the
glory of foreign rule.

What is there against
the plantation of a
colony?

His arrival was doubtful.

Nihil erat cur morarer.

Sicilia devicta Romani cog-
noverunt quam prae-
clarum esset exteris
gentibus imperare.

Quid est causae quin
coloniam deducere pos-
simus?

An adventurus
esset
An adveniret
An advenisset

{ incertum
erat.

(b) *By using relative clauses* (also for English substantives generally): *e.g.*

Caesar's murderers.
Politicians.

Students of literature.
Your promises
Place of safety.

A carriage had been
provided for his es-
cape.

The rest of his audience.
Cicero was worthy of
praise.

Caesar praised a soldier
for the performance
of duty.

He chose his ground
both for offence and
defence.

Your news is welcome.

A devoted servant of the
state.

Qui Caesarem occiderunt.

Qui se ad rempublicam con-
tulerunt *or* qui in re-
publica versantur.

Qui literis dant operam.

Ea quae spopondisti.

Locus ubi in tuto sunt,
erant, etc. (or sint, etc.,
if a final clause is wanted).

Vehiculum quo effugeret
paratum erat.

Ceteri qui audiebant.

Cicero erat dignus qui
laudaretur.

Caesar militem qui officio
functus esset laudavit.

Locum elegit unde vim
inferret et ubi se de-
fenderet.

Id quod nuntiavisti gratis-
simum est.

Is qui summo studio rei-
publicae { consulebat.
consuleret.

(c) *Concrete word for abstract word: e.g.*

Happiness.	Vita beata.
Good generalship.	Bonus imperator.
Good oratory.	Bonus orator.
Imprisonment for life.	Vincula sempiterna.
Advice and approbation.	Suasor facti et probator.
In my youth.	Adolescens.
From boyhood.	A puero.
History.	Res gestae; res praeteritae; post memoriam hominum.
Politics.	Res publica.
Ingratitude.	Immemor beneficii.
The most exalted genius.	Vir summo ingenio praeditus.
There is great difference between learning and ignorance.	Plurimum interest inter doctum et rudem.
He had read no poetry.	Nullum poetam legerat.
Revolution.	Res novae.
Adversity, prosperity.	Res adversae, secundae.
Equanimity.	Aequus animus.
In exile.	Exsul.
With unwillingness.	Invitus.

Notice too, officium = sense of duty; gloria = love of glory; voluptas = feeling of pleasure; voluntas = expression of good-will; Livius = the style of Livy; hi mores = the spirit of the age.

(d) *By using quod, ne, dum, ut, si, etc., with verbs: e.g.*

Your safety was my aim.	Id egi ut salvus esses.
Implored his mercy.	Exoraverunt ut sibi parceretur.
His ruin meant the ruin of all nations, not of this state alone.	Si unus ille occidisset, non haec solum civitas sed gentes omnes concidissent.

During his absence.	Dum ille abest.
He was banished on the charge of peculation.	In exilium pulsus est quod pecunias publicas aver-tisset.
Self-preservation coun-selled flight.	Effugerunt ne ipsi perirent.
The sack of Byzantium would have brought upon them the ven-geance of the Lace-daemonians.	Si Byzantium diripuissent, de eis Lacedaemonii poenas sumpsissent.
Only training can secure you victory.	Vincere non poteris nisi corpus exercueris.
I rejoice at your success.	Gaudeo quod tibi res bene everterunt.
The consul warned the townsmen against re-volt.	Consul oppidanos monuit ne deficerent.
He urged resistance.	Hortatus est ut resisterent.
We waited for your return.	Expectavimus dum redi-res.

(e) By use of participles and gerundive: e.g.

Entreaties of the nobles.	Proceres orantes.
Shouts of triumph and exultation.	Clamores vincentium ex-sultantiumque.
At height of their dismay.	Maxime perculsi.
The change of general changed their plans.	Imperator mutatus mu-tavit consilia.
The death of Hector ruined Troy.	Hector interemptus Trojam excidit.
The murder of Caesar did not free Rome.	Caesare interfecto Romani non liberati sunt.
From the building of Rome to its libera-tion.	A condita urbe ad urbem liberatam.
For the assassination of Pompeius.	Ad Pompeium interficien-dum.
With showers of darts and arrows.	Jaculis et sagittis undique conjectis.
On the advice of Cato.	Catone suadente.

He was accused of extortion.

He devotes himself to house-building.

Any rash step is to be avoided.

After the capture of the citadel.

The Gauls were ashamed of their loss of liberty.

Rerum repetundarum accusatus est.

Aedibus aedificandis operam dat.

Nihil temere agendum est.

Post arcem captam.

Libertatis amissae Gallos pudebat.

(f) *By the Infinitive, or gerunds, or supines: e.g.*

Death were better.

Greater freedom of speech was not permitted.

Change is not reform.

Philosophic ease is better than useless activity.

They were aware of his approach.

By their dilatoriness they had betrayed the town.

To demand satisfaction.

He had foreseen the possibility of the present misadventure.

Nor could the persuasions of Philip induce them.

There was no chance of a sally.

Having obtained suitable weather for a voyage.

In summer swimming is delightful, in winter hunting.

He sent out a cohort for water and forage.

Satius est *or* erat mori.

Liberius dicere non licuit.

Aliud est mutare, aliud emendare.

Melius est otiosum esse quam nihil agere.

Cognoverunt eum adventare.

Cunctando urbem proderant.

Ad expostulandum.

Providerat haec posse accidere.

Nec Philippus obtestando persuadere potuit.

Nulla spes erat erumpendi.

Idoneam nactus ad navigandum tempestatem.

Aestate dulce est natare, venari hieme.

Cohortem unam pabulatum et aquatum emisit.

(g) By other uses of verbs: e.g.

Arrangements were made.	Paratum est.
It was a hotly contested day.	Acriter pugnatum est.
Careful provision was made.	Consultum ac provisum est.
Harm is done.	Nocetur.
As far as my knowledge extends.	Quod sciam.
He told many falsehoods.	Multa mentitus est.
His evidence was untrustworthy.	Ei non credendum erat.
His falsehood was evident.	Plane non vera dicebat.
He took this resolution.	Hoc facere constituit.
He issued a proclamation ordering, etc.	Per edictum imperavit, etc.
He made an eloquent speech.	Diserte contionatus est.
My sentiments are not yours.	Non eadem ego sentio ac tu.

(h) By use of prepositions: e.g.

On approach of night.	Sub noctem.
In defence of their fatherland.	Pro patria.
(Sent envoys) for an explanation of these matters.	De his rebus.
Provide for the safety of the state.	Consulere de republica.
In the interests of the state.	E republica.
In spite of, or in midst of, this great confusion.	In hoc tanto tumultu.
In accordance with your wishes.	Ex sententia tua.

III. AVOID PERSONIFICATION OF INANIMATE THINGS.

(a) Do not speak of non-existent or inanimate things as persons, and do not make things, incapable of action, subjects: *e.g.*

Rome rules the world.	Populus Romanus omnibus hominibus imperat.
-----------------------	-----------------------------------------------

So populus Anglicanus, or Angli, for England.
(Roma, Anglia, is the town, country, not the nation.)

Without orders from head-quarters.	Injussu Caesaris, <i>or</i> imperatoris.
---------------------------------------	------------------------------------------

Peril of the army struck terror into Caesar.	Hoc exercitus periculo graviter est commotus Caesar.
-------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------

The approach of night put an end to the battle.	Nocte appetente diremp- tum est proelium.
-------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------

Sounds borne on the night air betrayed to the natives the move- ments of our troops.	Hostes ex nocturno fre- mitu nostros moveri senserunt.
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------

Caesar's courage made him fearless of death.	Fortior erat Caesar quam qui mortem timeret.
-------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------

A sudden tumult caused the retirement of Gracchus.	Tantus tumultus subito exortus est ut Gracchus domum se recipere cogeretur.
----------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

The victory over Darius opened Alexander's road to India.	Alexander cum Darium superasset ad Indos iter convertere poterat.
-----------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------

but (b) Abstract words may be subjects where mental effects are spoken of: *e.g.*

It was the conflict of despair with rage and indignation,	Hos desperatio, illos irritat ira dolorque.
-----------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------

The news of this business
greatly troubled the
consul.

Haec res nuntiata con-
sulem summo dolore
affecit.

IV. USE DEFINING WORDS.

(a) With adjectives: *e.g.*

Ignarus *rerum*.

Ignorant.

Improvidus *rerum*.

Improvident.

Imperator peritus *rei*
militaris.

A skilful general.

Perspicax *occasionis*.

Quick-eyed.

(b) With verbs: *e.g.*

Frangi *animo*

To be crushed or heart-
broken.

Nobis imminebat Mith-
ridates.

Mithridates' power was
dangerous.

Corpora cibo somnoque
curant.

Refresh themselves with
food and sleep.

Nostri ab hostibus pre-
muntur.

Our men are hard pressed.

Magistratu se abdica-
vit.

He resigned.

E vinculis solutus.

Liberated.

(c) With substantives: *e.g.*

Dolorem *corporis* patie-
batur.

He endured (physical)
pain.

In obscuritate *rerum*
versari.

Dwell in darkness.

Causae rerum; rerum
natura.

Causes; nature.

Haec lenitas *animi*.

This gentleness (of feeling),
i.e. my mercifulness.

Dux *locorum*.

Guide.

Summa celeritate.

With speed.

Cicero *vir* disertissi-
mus.

The eloquent Cicero.

V. METAPHORS.

(a) As a general rule drop metaphors and replace them by actual fact, especially in historical prose: *e.g.*

He ascended the throne of his ancestors.	Regnum a patribus tra- ditum excepit.
The political horizon was overcast.	Pericula reipublicae im- pendebant.

(b) Metaphors or unusual expressions of all kinds are sometimes softened by use of quasi, quidam, velut; especially by Cicero: *e.g.*

Velut praebere materiam igni.	Add fuel to the fire.
Divinus quidam afflatus.	Inspiration.

(c) Or metaphors may be changed to Roman metaphors: *e.g.* from

Chains	(Cicero and Livy).
Sickness and infection	(Cicero and Livy).
Sea and ships	(Cicero uses these politically).
Commerce	(Livy and Cicero).
Balance and scales	(Livy, Virgil, etc.).
Law and stage	(Cicero).

The following are the chief metaphors used by Livy in his ninth book (students should add to the list from their own reading):

(i) Commercial:

Nomine suo.	On his own account.
Usuram poenae intercal- atam habere.	Receive punishment with interest.
Rei satis locupletes.	Creditors well able to pay.
Rationem vitae reddere.	Render account of life.
Fraus rem inclinavit.	Treachery turned the scale.
Rem aequam sustinu- erunt.	Kept the balance.

(ii) From nature:

Lux quaedam affulsisse civitati visa est.	Atmosphere cleared.
In incremento rerum.	Taking the tide.
Mersus in rebus secundis.	Sunk in prosperity.
Velut praeberere materi- am igni.	Add fuel to flames.

(iii) Miscellaneous:

Stimulare.	Goad.
Acuere.	Sharpen = fire, stir.
Inurere ignominia.	Brand with infamy.
In foveam missos.	Trapped.
Sponsionis vinculum	Break the bonds of an en-
levare.	gagement.
Exulceratos ignominia	Smarting under the dis-
animos.	grace.

VI. LATIN ORDER.

(a) *General rule* for simple sentences:

Subject and Enlargement.	Indirect Object, etc.	
Caesar	Gallis	
Direct Object, etc.	Extension.	Predicate.
milites	saepe	imperabat.

(b) The same for complex sentences, but the adverbial clauses must come.

(i) In order of time:

Caesar, *cum Gallos vicisset*, eis
milites saepe imperabat.

(ii) In logical order:

Caesar *ut Gallos sub ditione sua
retineret* eis milites imperabat
(the purpose coming first).

or Caesar Gallis milites imperabat *ut eos sub ditione sua retineret*
(the result coming after).

(c) Order of emphasis, got by

(i) Changing usual order.

(ii) Negatives put first or early.

(d) It is important that all words dependent on others should come before those words, to show where they belong: *e.g.*

Urbem { aedificatam
 { quae aedificata erat } multo labore delevit.

With much labour he destroyed the town that had been built.

but

Urbem { multo labore aedificatam
 { quae multo labore aedificata erat } delevit.

He destroyed the town that had been built with much labour.

VII. ON PROPER NAMES.

(a) Either Latinize the *forms* of the names, as the Romans themselves did in dealing with names of 'barbarians': *e.g.* for Edward—Edoardus; Petersburg—Petropolis. *This method is generally the best.*

(b) Or change the names to appropriate Latin ones, as far as possible (using care to avoid historical or geographical absurdities): *e.g.* Scipio for Wellington.

(c) Or express them by titles or descriptions, as suggested for Abderrahman in Ex. 16, and for Waterloo in Ex. 41.

EXERCISES ON THE PERIOD.

1. The general saw that the enemies' forces were increasing and their courage rising. His own troops, exhausted by heat and fatigue¹, were pressed hard by a fresh and unwearied host and were struggling in vain against superior numbers². He accordingly advanced from the rising ground where he had long been watching the issue³ of the fight, called round him his guard, which it was his habit to reserve for the last crisis⁴ of the battle, and addressed them thus.

Principal verb is 'addressed'. 'Saw, etc.', say 'when he saw that, etc., and that his own troops, etc.'. 'He advanced', say 'having advanced'. 'Called', use passive participle to agree with 'guard'.

2. When the news of this defeat was brought to Rome, panic and grief prevailed⁵ for some days. The shops⁶ were closed, and a solitude as of midnight reigned⁷ throughout the city. The senate sent officials⁸ from house to house to urge the opening of shops and the re-

¹ Labor.

² Forces more in number.

³ 'How the fight turned out': Introd. II. (a). ⁴ Discrimen.

⁵ 'Prevailed', use 'esse'. ⁶ Tabernae. ⁷ Use 'agi'. ⁸ Aediles.

moval of every sign of national¹ mourning. The consul himself at last addressed the people assembled in the forum, and begged them, as sons of men who had braved² worse disaster, not to be overpowered³ by a single calamity.

Principal verb is 'begged'. 'Panic prevailed', make this a temporal clause and follow on thus: 'so that, the shops being closed, etc., the senate sent'.

3. Romulus adopted an expedient employed of old⁴ by the founders of cities. They, by convoking a crowd of men of unknown and low origin, imposed⁵ upon the world with the assertion that the population had sprung from the earth. So he opened as a sanctuary⁶ the spot which now lies in enclosures⁷ between the two sacred groves as you come down⁸ from the Capitol, with the intention⁹ of attracting population, for he was afraid¹⁰ his great city would be uninhabited.

Principal verb is 'opened'. Begin the period with the motive, 'he was afraid'; and follow with the aim 'with the intention of attracting'; after that, the clause 'adopted an expedient'; followed by a relative clause for 'they by convoking, etc., imposed'. (See Intro. VI. for this order.)

¹ Publicus. ² Non succumbere. ³ Se *or* animos submittere.

⁴ 'According to old custom', *vetere consilio*.

⁵ 'Impose...assertion', use 'ementiri' only.

⁶ Asylum.

⁷ Septus (participle).

⁸ Pres. part. dative plural of 'descendere' (leaving out 'you').

⁹ Causâ.

¹⁰ For 'afraid', say 'lest his great city should be uninhabited'.

4. And so they passed under the yoke, and, what was almost heavier to bear, amidst the gaze of their foes. They emerged¹ from the defile like men rescued² from the nethermost pit³. They seemed to behold the sunlight then for the first time, yet as they gazed on the column in such degradation⁴, the sun was a sight⁵ more sad than any⁶ death.

Principal clause is 'the sun was, etc.'. 'They passed', use participle 'traducti'. 'They emerged', say 'when they had emerged'. 'They seemed', say 'though they seemed'. 'As they gazed', say 'to them gazing'.

5. The Volscians found that, now that they were severed⁷ from every other hope, there was but little in prolonging⁸ the conflict. In addition to⁹ other disadvantages they had engaged on a spot ill-adapted¹⁰ for fighting and worse¹¹ for flight. Cut to pieces on every side they abandoned the contest and cried for quarter. After surrendering their commander and delivering up their arms, they passed under the yoke, and with one garment apiece were sent to their homes covered¹² with disgrace and defeat.

Principal verb is 'were sent'. 'They had engaged', use participle of 'congregior'. 'Cut to pieces', use causal clause. 'They abandoned the contest and cried for quarter', say 'having turned from the contest to prayers'.

¹ Evadere.² Extrahere.³ Inferi.⁴ Adj. deformis.⁵ Omit 'sight'.⁶ Omnis.⁷ Abscindere.⁸ 'In prolonging the conflict', say 'in arms'.⁹ Praeter.¹⁰ Iniquus.¹¹ Iniquior.¹² Plenus.

6. By this time the Roman soldiers were no longer retreating in good order; they forgot their recent bravery, they forgot their ancient honour; they turned their backs in every direction, and in scattered flight began to re-seek their camp. But Camillus got himself lifted¹ on his horse by those who stood near, and quickly threw the reserves across their path². "Soldiers," said he, "is this the battle to which you demanded to be led? What man, what god is there on whom you lay the blame³? Then you showed your rashness, and now you show your cowardice."

One period down to 'path'.

7. The dictator ordered him to make no evasions⁴, and urged him either to prove the truth⁵ of his statement⁵ or confess to the crime of falsely incriminating⁶ the senate; he refused to speak at the bidding of enemies, and was ordered to be taken to prison. Accordingly he was arrested by an officer⁷. Appealing to Jupiter and all the gods and goddesses who dwelt upon the Capitol, he exclaimed: "Is it thus you allow your champion⁸ to be harassed by his enemies? Shall this right hand, which flung the Gauls from your shrines, be now loaded⁹ with chains?"

One period down to 'prison'.

¹ Say 'having been lifted', subjectus.

² 'Throw across path', opponere. ³ 'Lay the blame', accusare.

⁴ 'Make no evasions', mittere ambages. ⁵ Introd. II. (f) and (b).

⁶ Falso crimine insimulare. ⁷ Viator. ⁸ Miles. ⁹ Onerare.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.

EXERCISE 1.

And while our men were hesitating, chiefly on account of the depth of the sea, the standard-bearer¹ of the 10th legion, having earnestly invoked² the gods that that act might have a favourable result³ to the legion, cried: "Leap down, fellow-soldiers⁴, unless you wish to betray the eagle to the enemy: I certainly shall be found to have fulfilled⁵ my duty to the commonwealth and the general". When he had said this with a loud⁶ voice, he flung himself from the ship and began to bear the eagle against the enemy.

EXERCISE 2.

On the night after Mardonius had taken this resolution,⁷ Alexander, king of Macedon⁸, leaving⁹ the Persian camp by stealth, rode up to the

¹ Say 'He who carried the eagle'.

² Contestari = to earnestly invoke.

³ Evenire = to have a result.

⁴ Commilitones.

⁵ Praestare (say 'shall have fulfilled': leaving out 'found')

⁶ Magnus *or* clarus.

⁷ See Introd. II. (g).

⁸ Use 'Macedones'; see Introd. III. (a).

⁹ Can pres. part. be used here?

Athenian outposts¹, and, desiring² to speak with Aristides and the other generals, informed them of the attack which the Persians intended to make on the morrow. "I risk³ my life", said he, "in conveying this intelligence⁴; but I too being descended from Greeks would see with sorrow⁵ the Greeks enslaved⁶ by the Persians." Having said this, he returned to the camp in safety, and the Greeks took measures⁷ for self-defence.⁸

N.B.—One period down to 'morrow'.

EXERCISE 3 (ON PARTICIPLES).

After Caesar⁹ heard of this from a deserter¹⁰, *he moved*¹¹ from the plain to the hill and safer ground, and left a garrison there; and *starting* himself at the fourth watch he marched past the enemies' quarters¹² and captured the town. Here *he took prisoner* C. Minucius, a Roman knight, who was in command of the town; and *carrying off* 22 camels belonging to the king, *he left* a garrison and began his return to the camp. Soon afterwards the troops of Scipio met him *on his return*, but these *he routed* and drove

¹ Statio.

² Think of the meaning.

³ Say 'I come into danger of death'.

⁴ 'These things' (neut. pl.).

⁵ Use 'dolere animo'.

⁶ Use 'servus' and 'fio'.

⁷ Inire consilia.

⁸ Use gerundive (Introd. II. e).

⁹ Put 'Caesar' first as subject of main verb.

¹⁰ Perfuga.

¹¹ Conferre castra.

¹² Castra.

headlong down the hill; and thinking that they, *being repulsed* and *dispirited*¹, were likely to cease² attacking him, he went on with his march³.

N.B.—Use participles for words in italics.

EXERCISE 4 (ON PARTICIPLES).

In the reign of Codrus the Dorians invaded Attica, hoping⁴ to get possession of it for themselves; but not being victorious immediately, they sent an envoy to Delphi *to ask* what was to be done. Thereupon the oracle replied: "The people, whose leader is killed in battle, shall conquer". The Dorian commander therefore gave orders to his men to spare the King of the Athenians. But Codrus, *hearing* of this command through a prisoner, determined to sacrifice⁵ himself for his country. *Having determined* on this, he set out from his camp *intending to perish* alone. *Dressed* like a peasant, he *proceeded* to a wood near the enemy's camp and began to cut down trees: after a while, some of the enemies *approaching*, he entered into conversation with them, and *while one was answering*, he struck him; so that the others *in anger drew*⁶ their swords and slew him *without recognizing*⁷ him. Then

¹ Deterritus.

² Finem facere.

³ Iter coeptum pergere.

⁴ Use 'si'.

⁵ Dedere.

⁶ Educere.

⁷ Cf. Appendix III. 'without'.

despairing of safety the enemy withdrew. Thus did Codrus *by his death* save his country.

N.B.—Use participles for words in italics.

EXERCISE 5 (ON ORATIO OBLIQUA).

This being known, Domitius, with promises of great reward, sent to Pompeius in Apulia, men who knew the country¹, with a letter to beg and implore him to come to his help², (saying) that Caesar could be cut off by the two armies from his supplies³. The answer of Pompeius was adverse. Domitius, however, declared in the council that Pompeius would soon come, and exhorted them not to become⁴ downcast but to prepare everything that might be of service⁵ for the defence of the town. But as Domitius' looks belied⁶ his words, and his actions were done in a manner unusually timid for him⁷, the truth could no longer be concealed: for Pompeius had answered that he would not bring the state into danger, and by no wish of his had Domitius thrown⁸ himself into Corfinium; if he had a chance, he was to come to him with all his forces.

¹ 'Who knew', use adj. 'peritus regionum'.

² Subvenire.

³ Commeatus.

⁴ Animis deficere.

⁵ Dative of 'usus'.

⁶ Non convenire cum, &c.

⁷ Say 'acted more timidly than he was accustomed'.

⁸ Conferre.

EXERCISE 6.

I was one who always desired to see strange countries; and especially did I wish to discover whether there be any opposite shore to the ocean by which I dwelt, and what manner of men they were that inhabited it. So having purchased a ship, which I strengthened as for a voyage¹ that would beyond doubt² be both long and stormy, I busied³ myself in making all things ready for my journey. All things being prepared, I set sail⁴; and for a day and a night the wind was fair and gentle. But afterwards it began to blow⁵ and the sea to rise in a terrible manner. On this we landed⁶, and, being weary, lay down to sleep on the shore; when we awoke I appointed thirty men to guard the ship, and with the twenty that remained went up into the island to discover the country.

EXERCISE 7.

As long as the Greeks could maintain their ranks they repelled every attack; but when their spears were broken and they had only their swords left, the enemy began to press in between them. Leonidas was one⁷ of the first that fell, and around his body the battle raged⁸

¹ Iter.² Sine dubio.³ 'I busy myself in', curo de.⁴ 'To set sail', navem solvere.⁵ Flare. ⁶ Egredi nave.⁷ Say 'fell among the first'.⁸ 'Was fought.'

fiercer than ever. The Persians made the greatest efforts¹ to² obtain possession of it, but four times they were driven back by the Greeks with great slaughter. At length, exhausted by fatigue³ and wounds, this noble band retired within the pass and seated themselves on a hillock⁴. Meanwhile the Persian detachment, which had been sent across the mountains, began to enter the pass from the south⁵. The Spartan heroes were now surrounded on every side, overwhelmed⁶ with a shower⁷ of missiles, and killed to a man.

EXERCISE 8.

As soon as the Athenians received news of the blockade⁸ of Mytilene, vast efforts were made⁹ for its relief¹⁰: and we learn with surprise that in 30 days a fleet of 110 triremes¹¹ was equipped¹² and despatched from Piraeus. Arriving at Samos, they were reinforced¹³ by 40 more. Callicratidas, leaving a squadron of 50 ships to maintain¹⁴ the blockade of Mytilene, went out to meet them, and took up his station¹⁵ at Malea, facing the

¹ 'Summa vi incumbere' = make the greatest efforts.

² 'Ad' with gerund or gerundive. ³ Labor. ⁴ Tumulus.

⁵ Meridies or meridiana pars. ⁶ Obruere.

⁷ Use 'plurimus'. ⁸ Use verb 'obsidere'; Introd. II. (f).

⁹ Use 'summa vi incumbere' = to exert oneself with all one's might: followed by 'ad'.

¹⁰ Use 'liberare obsidione urbem'. ¹¹ Triremis. ¹² Armare.

¹³ Use subst. 'subsidium'. ¹⁴ Say 'keep M. shut up'.

¹⁵ 'Take...station', consistere.

Athenians who were at Arginusae. He had now only 120 ships to oppose¹ to the 150 of the Athenians, and his pilot² advised him to retire before the superior force of the enemy. But Callicratidas replied that he would not disgrace himself³ by flight, and that if he should perish, Sparta would not feel his loss⁴.

EXERCISE 9.

(a) Of all the desert places which earth contains, the largest is that of which the name is Sahara. It is said to be like a vast ocean of sand, and it is often lifted up by the winds in the same manner as⁵ the waves of the sea are. In it there are certain green spots, that are called oases, which a few trees shade⁶ and an ever-flowing⁷ spring of water moistens⁸. To the traveller, wearied by a long journey and nearly dead from thirst, an oasis seems not less grateful than Paradise⁹ itself.

(b) But when the battle was over, you could have seen the boldness¹⁰ and spirit of Catiline's army. For in death¹² each covered with his body the ground¹¹ he had taken for the fight in his lifetime¹². Catiline himself was found amidst a heap¹³ of enemies far from his own men.

¹ Use relative clause.

² 'Pilot' = gubernator.

³ Say 'bring disgrace (dedecus) on himself'.

⁴ 'Feel loss' = desiderare. ⁵ Quemadmodum. ⁶ Adumbrare.

⁷ Perennis. ⁸ Humectare. ⁹ Sedes beatae or Elysium.

¹⁰ See Introd. II. (a). ¹¹ Locus, ¹² Introd. II. (c). ¹³ Strages,

EXERCISE 10.

(a) Here the unhappy man found that he had escaped indeed from one kind of misery but had fallen into another. He wandered about by day and night through a vast and trackless¹ forest, where his flesh was being continually lacerated by thorns² and brambles³; he grew⁴ hungry, but no food appeared in this dreadful solitude. At length he was ready to die⁵ with fatigue⁶ and wretchedness⁷, and lay down in utter despair⁸ in a large cavern⁹ which he found by accident.

(b) Ordered by the consul to say all he knew about the conspiracy¹⁰, he said the same as Volturcius; moreover that he had been sent by Crassus to bid Catiline not to be dismayed at the arrest¹¹ of Lentulus, Cethegus, and the others. But on the advice of Cicero¹², the senate decided that Tarquin's evidence¹³ was untrustworthy, as its falsehood¹³ was evident.

EXERCISE 11.

In these islands that which is most singular is, that very many of them were formed¹⁴ by a little animal. A vast number of these little creatures

¹ Invius.² Spina.³ Sentis.⁴ Esurire.⁵ 'Ready to die' = moribundus. ⁶ Labores. ⁷ Aegritudo animi.⁸ 'In utter despair' = omnino exspes; Introd. II. (c).⁹ Specus.¹⁰ Conjuratio.¹¹ Introd. II. (d) or (e); use 'deprehendere' for 'arrest'.¹² Introd. II. (e).¹³ Introd. II. (g).¹⁴ Fabricare.

form for themselves a habitation made¹ out of a substance of which the name is coral², which grows³ together with them, as if it were a shell⁴. These shells, however, all stick⁵ together and form a mass⁶, which increases in size in the same⁷ proportion as the animals increase in number⁸, so much so that at length the mass of coral not only rises to the level of the sea, but also afterwards rises⁹ above the level¹⁰, and so a new island is formed.

EXERCISE 12.

Themistocles was distinguished¹¹ in this war and equally so in time of peace. For it was he who restored the walls of Athens more than any other¹² man, at his own risk. For the Lacedaemonians endeavoured to prevent the Athenians (when) building them; and after they heard that the walls were being begun¹³, sent envoys to Athens to forbid them to do so. While they were there the Athenians ceased, and said that they would send envoys to them to explain¹⁴ matters. Themistocles undertook this mission¹⁵, and set out by himself. But on arriving at Sparta he declared he must wait for the envoys who were to have come with him.

¹ Fictus. ² Corallium. ³ Concrescere. ⁴ Concha.

⁵ Cohærescere. ⁶ Congeries.

⁷ Use 'aeque ac'; or 'quo...eo', with comparatives.

⁸ Adeo ut. ⁹ Superare or exstare. ¹⁰ Omit 'level'. ¹¹ Magnus.

¹² Praecipue. ¹³ Instruere. ¹⁴ De; Introd. II. (h). ¹⁵ Legatio.

EXERCISE 13.

Hannibal fixed his abode in one place in a castle which had been bestowed¹ upon him by king Antiochus. This he had so built as to have exits on all sides, as he constantly dreaded the result² which actually happened. The Roman ambassadors came here and surrounded his house with a number of men: a boy watching from the main-door³ came and told Hannibal that an unusually large⁴ force was at hand; so he told him to go round to all the doors and report speedily if all the exits were blocked in the same manner. When the boy returned with the news⁵ of the state⁶ of the case and announced⁷ that all the exits were in possession of the enemy, Hannibal perceived that he was their object⁸ and that his last hour⁹ had come. To avoid then falling by another's hands, he took¹⁰ poison which, as was his wont, he carried¹¹ with him.

EXERCISE 14.

Encouraged by the strains of Tyrtæus, the Spartans again marched against the Messenians. But they had at first no success¹². A great battle

¹ Say 'given for a present'.² Say 'that thing which'.³ Janua.⁴ Say 'larger than according to custom'.⁵ Renuntiare.⁶ Say 'how things were'; Introd. II. (a).⁷ Leave out 'and announced'.⁸ Introd. II. (g).⁹ Say 'that life must no longer be kept'. ¹⁰ Sumere. ¹¹ Habere.¹² Introd. II. (g): 'res male' or 'non prospere everterunt'.

was fought at the Boar's Grave in the plain of Stenyclerus, in which they were defeated with great loss. In the third year of the war, another great battle was fought, in which the Messenians suffered a signal defeat¹. So great was the loss that Aristomenes no longer ventured to meet the Spartans in the open field². Following the example of the Messenian leaders in the former war, he retired to the mountain fortress³ of Ira. The Spartans encamped⁴ at the foot of⁵ the mountain; but Aristomenes frequently sallied⁶ from the fortress and ravaged the lands of Laconia with fire and sword.

EXERCISE 15.

All England was now subdued under the Normans. The inferior people in general submitted⁷ to the yoke they could not avoid⁸; the higher classes had partly fallen in the field or by the sentence of military tribunals⁹; some had fled to Scotland, some to the north¹⁰; a band of daring spirits¹¹, led by Siward, went by sea to Constantinople, where the emperor had long kept in pay¹² a body-guard¹³ of Scandinavians¹⁴, named Varangs, and entered

¹ Say 'were defeated signally (praeclare), with such loss that, etc.'

² Locus (or 'acies', for 'open field'). ³ Castellum.

⁴ Castra facere. ⁵ 'Sub' = at the foot of. ⁶ Eruptiones facere.

⁷ Accipere. ⁸ Detrectare. ⁹ Quaestio.

¹⁰ Regiones septentrionales. ¹¹ Say 'the most daring men'.

¹² Stipendium. ¹³ Praesidium. ¹⁴ Scandi.

into this service¹, and others soon followed their example. Others, again, took to the woods at home, whence they issued and attacked the Normans on the highways and plundered those who had submitted² to them.

EXERCISE 16.

Near the river Owar the two great hosts of the two languages and the two creeds³ were set in array against each other. The hearts of Abderrahman⁴, his captains, and his men were filled with wrath and pride, and they were the first to begin the fight. The Moslem⁵ horsemen dashed fierce and frequent forward against the battalions of the Franks, who resisted manfully, and many fell dead on either side, until the going down of the sun. Night parted the two armies⁶; but in the grey⁷ of the morning the Moslems returned to the battle.

EXERCISE 17.

While the king was thus proceeding through the city, a youth suddenly rushed out of the

¹ Hoc munus suscipere.

² In dicionem accipi.

³ Say 'hosts different (dispare) in language and worship of the gods'.

⁴ Imperator Maurorum; and for 'captains' use 'legati'.

⁵ 'Moslem'; use 'Mauri' (subst.), or 'Mauricus' (adj.).

⁶ Say 'Night coming on (use 'appetere') the two armies were separated'; Introd. III. (a).

⁷ Vixdum luce certa.

crowd and drawing¹ a long sword, which he had concealed under his clothes, plunged² it into Philip's side, who fell dead on the spot. The assassin³ was pursued by some royal guards and having stumbled in his flight was despatched before he could reach the place where horses had been provided for his escape⁴. His name was Pausanias. He was a youth of noble birth⁵; and we are told that his motive⁶ for taking Philip's life was that the king had refused to punish an outrage⁷ which Attalus had committed against him.

EXERCISE 18.

Sulla was now at liberty⁸ to turn his arms against Fimbria, who was with his army at Thyatira. The name of Sulla carried victory with it. The troops of Fimbria deserted their general, who put an end to his own life⁹. Sulla then prepared to return to Italy. After exacting enormous sums from the wealthy cities of Asia, he left his legate, L. Murena, in command of that province with two legions, and set sail with his own army to Athens. While preparing for his

¹Stringere *or* educere. ²Suffodere. ³See Introd. II. (b).

⁴See Introd. II. (d) or (b).

⁵Introd. II. (c). Say 'born of noble parents'.

⁶Say 'he had been moved' *or* 'had resolved', etc., 'because'.

⁷Injuria.

⁸'Vacare' = to be at liberty.

⁹Sibi mortem consciscere

deadly¹ struggle in Italy, he did not lose his interest² in literature³. He carried with him from Athens to Rome the valuable library of Apellicon of Teos, which contained most of the works of Aristotle and Theophrastus.

EXERCISE 19.

From his ship Caesar perceived the rocks covered with armed men. At this spot the sea was so close to these cliffs that a dart thrown from the heights could reach the beach. The place appeared to him in no respect convenient for landing⁴. This description agrees with that⁵ which Q. Cicero gave his brother, of coasts surmounted by immense rocks. Caesar cast anchor⁶ and waited⁶ in vain, till the ninth hour, for the arrival of the vessels which were delayed. In the interval he called together⁶ his lieutenants and the tribunes of the soldiers, communicated⁶ to them his plan⁷ as well as the information⁷ brought by Volusenus, and urged upon them the execution⁸ of his orders instantaneously on a given signal.

¹ Say 'on which depended his own life and (the life) of his (supporters)'.

² 'Minus studere' = to lose interest. ³ Litterae; Introd. II. (c).

⁴ Egredi.

⁵ Say 'with which agrees that', etc.

⁶ For 'cast anchor', 'waited', 'called together', use abl. abs., or clauses with 'cum'; and 'communicated' is to be principal verb.

⁷ For 'plan', 'information', use verbs; see Introd. II. (a).

⁸ Use a verb.

EXERCISE 20.

Next morning the noblest matrons, headed by Veturia, the aged mother of Coriolanus, and by his wife Volumnia, holding her little children by the hand, came to his tent. Their lamentations¹ turned him from his purpose. "Mother," he said, bursting into tears², "thou hast saved Rome, but lost thy son." He then led the Volscians home, but they put him to death because he had spared Rome. Others relate that he lived among the Volscians to a great age, and was often heard to say that none but an old man can feel how wretched it is to live in a foreign³ land.

EXERCISE 21.

Sappho the Lesbian, in love with Phaon, arrived at the temple of Apollo, habited like⁴ a bride, in garments as white as snow⁵. She wore a garland of myrtle⁶ on her head and carried in her hand the little musical instrument⁷ of her own invention⁸. After having sung a hymn to Apollo, she hung up her garland on one side of the altar and her harp on the other. She then tucked⁹ up her vestments like a Spartan virgin, and amidst

¹ Lamentations' must not be the subject; see Introd. III.

² 'Illacrimare' = to burst into tears; *or* use 'lacrimis obortis'.

³ Externus.

⁴ 'More' = after the fashion.

⁵ 'Niveus' = as white as snow.

⁶ Sertum myrteum.

⁷ 'Cithara' for 'musical instrument'.

⁸ Introd. II. (b).

⁹ Use 'succinctus'.

thousands of spectators, who were anxious for her safety¹ and offered up vows for her deliverance¹, marched directly forwards² to the utmost summit of the promontory, where, after having repeated a stanza of her own verses³, which we could not hear, she threw herself off the rock with such an intrepidity as was never before observed in any one who had attempted that dangerous leap.

EXERCISE 22.

The people met in the market to hear these terms. It seemed to them dreadful to sacrifice their fellow-citizens, but no other means of relief⁴ appeared. While they remained in perplexity⁵, Eustace de S. Pierre, one of the leading citizens, stepped forward and offered his life for his townsmen: another and another then appeared, and the number was soon complete. The gates were opened, and M. de Vienne issued forth mounted on a palfrey⁶, on account of his wounds, and followed by fifteen knights bare-headed, with their swords pointed to the ground; then came the six voluntary victims⁷, bare-headed, bare-footed, in their shirts⁸, with halters⁹ in their hands, such being the usage¹⁰ in similar cases.

¹ *Intro.* II. (*d*).

² 'Directly forwards' = *protinus*.

³ *Versus quidam*.

⁴ *Remedium*.

⁵ 'Dubitare' = to be in perplexity. ⁶ *Caballus*. ⁷ *Illi sex devoti*.

⁸ *Subucula*. ⁹ *Laqueus*.

¹⁰ *Ea enim erat consuetudo*.

EXERCISE 23.

When they came before Edward, the governor¹ presented him his sword and the keys of the town; then falling on his knees with his companions implored the king's mercy². Edward was, or affected to be, inexorable; he heeded not the entreaties³ of his barons⁴; the executioner⁵ appeared, and orders were given for the death of the six devoted citizens, when the queen came forth and falling on her knees, with tears interceded for their lives. "Dame," said Edward, "I wish you had been in some other place, but I cannot deny you." She took them to her tent, clothed and entertained⁶ them, and at their³ departure presented each with six nobles⁷

EXERCISE 24.

The news⁸ of their overthrow on the field of Flodden reached Edinburgh on the day after the battle, and overwhelmed the inhabitants with grief and confusion. The streets were crowded with women seeking intelligence about their friends, clamouring and weeping. Those who officiated in the absence of the magistrates, proved them worthy of the trust. They issued a proclamation⁹ ordering all the inhabitants to assemble in military array for the defence of the

¹ Praefectus urbi.² Introd. II. (d).³ Introd. II. (e).⁴ Proceres.⁵ Carnifex.⁶ Hospitio accipere⁷ Nummus aureus.⁸ See Introd. III. (b) or II. (d).⁹ Introd. II. (g).

city, on the tolling of the bell¹; and commanding "that all women, and especially strangers, do repair to their work and not be seen upon the street clamorand and cryand; and that women of the better sort repair to the churches, and offer up prayers, at the stated hours, for our sovereign-lord and his army, and the townsmen who are with the army".

EXERCISE 25.

The Greeks had now captured the town of Troy, when Aeneas, returning home through the flames and smoke, found his aged father, the blind Anchises, resolved to perish together with the city in which he had been born. He long resisted all his son's entreaties², but at length Jupiter, by sending a sign from heaven, showed that it was his will that Anchises should depart with the rest. The old man no longer refused to go, and Aeneas, raising him upon his shoulders, brought him to a place of safety³.

EXERCISE 26.

In great perplexity Xerxes sent for the exiled Spartan king Demaratus, who had accompanied him from Persia, and asked him the meaning⁴ of such madness. Demaratus replied, that the Spartans would defend the pass⁵ to the death,

¹ 'The signal being given.'

² Introd. II. (e).

³ Introd. II. (b).

⁴ Introd. II. (a).

⁵ Angustiae

and it was their custom to dress their heads with peculiar care when they were going to battle. Later writers relate that Xerxes sent to them to deliver up their arms. Leonidas desired him to come and take them. One of the Spartans being told that the Persian host was so prodigious that their arrows would conceal the sun, replied: "So much the better, we shall then fight in the shade".

EXERCISE 27.

Caesar judged a soldier neither by character nor by rank: his treatment of his men¹ was alike strict and indulgent². He was strict, not everywhere and always, but only when in presence of the enemy; then he was so vigorous an enforcer³ of discipline as to announce neither the times of march nor of battle, but kept his men ready and on the watch for every movement, and led them whithersoever he chose; a thing which he often did for no reason, especially in bad weather and on feast-days.

EXERCISE 28.

The struggle⁴ was bitter, but he broke forth at last in these words: "I did not beget a son to be made use of against my country, but that he

¹ 'He was to his men, etc.'; or use 'utor'.

² Benignus.

³ Use verb, *Introd. II. (g) or (e)*.

⁴ Cum multum animo agitavisset.

should serve her against her foes. Should Don Juan put him to death, he will confer honour on me, true life on my son, and on himself eternal shame in this world¹ and everlasting wrath² after death. So far³ am I from yielding this place or betraying my trust, that, in case⁴ he should want a weapon for this cruel purpose, there goes my knife."

EXERCISE 29.

He cast the knife in⁵ his belt⁶ over the walls and returned to the castle, where, commanding⁷ his countenance, he sat down to table with his wife. Loud shouts of horror⁸ and dismay⁸ almost instantly called⁹ him forth again. He was told that Don Juan had been seen to cut the boy's throat in a transport of blind rage¹⁰. "I thought the enemy had broken in," he calmly said, and went back again.

EXERCISE 30.

(a) On the same day he moved his camp forward and took up¹¹ a position under the mountain, six miles from Caesar's camp: on the day after that he led his forces across, past

¹ Inter homines.

² Ira deorum; see *Intro.* IV.

³ See *Appendix* III., 'instead of'.

⁴ Ne.

⁵ Say 'which was in', or 'from'.

⁶ Balteum.

⁷ *Composito vultu*.

⁸ *Intro.* II. (e).

⁹ What will be the subject in Latin? *Intro.* III.

¹⁰ 'Blind with mad (*vesanus*) rage.'

¹¹ *Considerare*.

Caesar's quarters, and encamped¹ two miles beyond him. His purpose was to cut² off Caesar from the corn and supplies³ which were being fetched⁴ from the Sequani and Aedui.

(*b*) To these words Caesar replied as seemed best⁵; but the sum⁶ of his speech was this: That there could be no friendship between him and them⁷ if they remained in Gaul; it was not a true principle⁸ that those who could not defend their own territories should seize on⁹ those of others: there were not any lands lying unoccupied¹⁰ in Gaul, which could be given without injustice, especially to so great a multitude.

EXERCISE 31.

After three companies¹¹ had been destroyed, the remaining prisoners refused to quit the building or to allow anyone to enter it; at the same time piteously imploring the Athenians to kill them rather than abandon them to the cruelties¹² of their countrymen. But Eurymedon was inexorable.¹³ The people now unroofed part of the building and assailed the prisoners with showers¹⁴ of tiles and arrows, till, in order to

¹ *Castra facere.*

² *Intercludere.*

³ *Commeatus.*

⁴ *Supportare.*

⁵ *Quae visum est.*

⁶ *Exitus.*

⁷ Say 'to him with them'.

⁸ Leave out 'principle'.

⁹ *Occupare.*

¹⁰ 'Vacare' = lie unoccupied.

¹¹ *Manipulus.*

¹² Use adj.; *Introductio*. II. (c).

¹³ Think of the meaning.

¹⁴ Participle; see *Introductio*. II. (e).

escape this lingering fate, they were driven to commit suicide¹. The work of death² proceeded through the night. At daybreak the people entered the building with carts³, and, piling upon them the dead bodies, in number about 300, carried them out of the city.

EXERCISE 32.

Day dawned: the main army broke up from its camp and began to enter the defile; while the natives, finding their positions occupied by the enemy, at first looked on quietly, and offered no resistance to the march. But when they saw the long line of the Carthaginian army winding along the steep mountain side⁴, and the cavalry and baggage-cattle struggling at every step with the difficulties of the road⁵, the temptation to plunder was too strong to be resisted⁶; and from many points of the mountain above the road they rushed down upon the Carthaginians. The confusion was⁷ terrible: for the track was so narrow, that the least crowd or disorder⁸ pushed the heavily loaded baggage-cattle down the steep below;

¹ Mortem sibi adsciscere. ² See Introd. II. (*g*). ³ Plaustrum.

⁴ Say 'the Carthaginians passing in a long line along the winding (sinuosus) and steep hill'.

⁵ Iniquitate locorum impediri.

⁶ Say 'then indeed overcome by the desire of plundering'.

⁷ Say 'then arose, etc.'

⁸ Beware of making these the subject; see Introd. III.

and the horses, wounded by the barbarians' missiles and¹ plunging about wildly in their pain and terror, increased the mischief.

EXERCISE 33.

He collected the people on the Aventine hill and so worked² on their minds that they elected him their tribune. Every one was taken by surprise at first, and obeyed him implicitly; he sent messages about, carrying his commands to the cities of Italy; and for a few months was the first man in Italy. The nobles of Rome soon quarrelled³ with him, and were expelled from the city; they tried to besiege it, but it seems that all the Romans had lost their courage⁴; and nothing could be more absurd⁵ than the cowardice shown⁶ on both sides. At last two of the besiegers fell into their hands and were killed by force of numbers, and this was considered as a great victory. Rienzi's head was turned by his elevation: he affected the most foolish state and pomp⁷, perfectly inconsistent with his character as plebeian tribune⁸.

¹ Omit 'and', and say 'were so excited by terror and pain, that, etc.' 'Excite' = consternare.

² Incendere.

³ Use 'dissentire' or 'dissensio'.

⁴ Virtus illa pristina.

⁵ Insulsus.

⁶ Use 'utor'.

⁷ Say 'R. himself, elated (*elatus* or *inflatus*) by such things came into such folly that he assumed (*arrogare*) to himself almost regal pomp (*apparatus*) and magnificence'.

⁸ 'Greater than became a plebeian tribune', or 'in the least degree suitable to a plebeian tribune'.

EXERCISE 34.

The loss¹ of their fleet, which was either taken or sunk, had intercepted² the retreat of the Goths. A vast circle³ of Roman posts, distributed with skill, supported with firmness, forced the barbarians into the most inaccessible⁴ parts of Mount Haemus, where they found a safe refuge but a very scanty subsistence. During the course of a rigorous winter, in which they were besieged by the emperor's troops, famine⁵ and pestilence, desertion and the sword, continually diminished the imprisoned multitude.

EXERCISE 35

(*For Oratio Obliqua.*)

In this book there is a story of a king who had long languished under an ill-habit⁶ of body, and had taken an abundance of remedies to no purpose. At length (says the fable), a physician cured him by the following method: he took a hollow ball⁷ of wood and filled it with several drugs⁸, after which he closed it up so artificially⁹ that nothing appeared. He likewise took a mall¹⁰, and having hollowed the handle¹¹, he

¹ See Intro. III. and II. (e).

² Intercludere.

³ Intro. III.: say 'the Romans being distributed (disponere) in a vast circle'.

⁴ Difficilis or invius.

⁵ Intro. III.

⁶ Valetudo mala.

⁷ Pila.

⁸ Potio.

⁹ Artificiose.

¹⁰ Malleus.

¹¹ Manubrium.

inclosed in it several drugs after the same manner as in the ball itself. He then ordered the Sultan, who was his patient¹, to exercise himself in the morning with these till such time as he should sweat². This he did with so good effect that he was in a short time cured³.

EXERCISE 36.

Early on the following day Flaminius continued his march, wishing to keep close⁴ to the enemy. A thick mist had risen from the lake and had spread itself over the road and the lower part of the hills, while their tops were shining in the sun. The last men of the column had just entered the defile⁵, when suddenly the silence was broken by the wild shout of the foe rushing to battle; and the Romans, as if they were attacked by an invisible⁶ host, were cut down without being able to⁷ ward off⁸ or return a blow. In vain Flaminius tried to form a line of battle and drive back the attack of the Carthaginians. His soldiers ran hither and thither, falling now upon the enemy, now upon each other, mad with panic and despair. It was no battle, but a butchery⁹.

¹ Aegrotans, or 'whom he wished to cure'.

² Sudare.

³ Sanare.

⁴ Quam proxime subsequi.

⁵ Saltus.

⁶ Aciem oculorum eludens.

⁷ Say 'before they could'; Appendix III.

⁸ Defendere.

⁹ Strages.

EXERCISE 37

Caesar was at this time superior in numbers, and especially in cavalry; but the enemy was well posted and fought well: never, it is said, was the great conqueror¹ brought so near to defeat² and destruction. He exhibited³, as on other critical occasions, all the personal courage of a private soldier, snatching a shield from one of the legionaries and rushing within ten paces of the enemy's line where he was exposed⁴ to the aim of two hundred piles and javelins. The officers were the first to dash forward to protect him with their bodies; and the soldiers, at the very height of their dismay⁵, were recalled to themselves by this splendid example. When the battle was at last gained, Caesar is said to have remarked, that he had often fought for victory but never before for his life.

EXERCISE 38.

While the king was walking along the road to the city, he met by chance a boy (who was) collecting sticks⁶ from the trees placed here and there at long intervals on the roadside. The

¹ Say 'after so many victories'.

² Say 'came into greater danger of defeat, etc.'.

³ 'He exhibited, etc., where he was exposed, etc.' Make 'was exposed to the aim' the principal sentence.

⁴ 'Obnoxius' for 'exposed'.

⁵ Introd. II. (c).

⁶ 'Sticks, wood, fuel', 'lignum' in plural, or verb 'lignari'.

king asked him why he hesitated¹ to go into the neighbouring forest where he would be sure² to find abundance of wood³. The boy replied that it was the king's forest, and that a proclamation⁴ had been made by the king that no one was to enter, either to collect fuel³ or for any other purpose. It is also said that he added that without doubt he was a bad man, because he⁵ advised him to break the law⁶ and come into danger of death.

EXERCISE 39.

I once heard a Frenchman and a German arguing⁷ together as to which was the better country: the former spoke of the successes in war that had been obtained by his countrymen, and enumerated their distinguished generals. The German reminded the Frenchman of the discoveries⁸ in art and science which had been made by his nation, the beauty of their literature and renown of their philosophers. While they were thus arguing together, it happened that an Englishman came up, who thus put in a claim⁹ for his own country: "Although we admit that the French have more taste¹⁰, and the

¹ Dubitare.

² 'Sure', use fut. part.

³ 'Sticks, wood, fuel', 'lignum' in plural, or verb 'lignari'.

⁴ Edictum est.

⁵ 'Because he', use relative.

⁶ Ablative absolute.

⁷ Disserere.

⁸ Use 'reperire'; Introd. II. (b).

⁹ Aliquid vindicare.

¹⁰ Use adj. 'elegans'; Introd. II. (c).

Germans more depth¹ than we, yet in practical ability² we think we are not inferior to any nation; for what nation has succeeded like ours in administering its affairs well both in peace and war?"

EXERCISE 40.

The struggles of Britain lingered on till dangers³ nearer home forced the Empire⁴ to recall its legions and leave the province to itself. Ever since the birth of Christ the countries which lay round the Mediterranean Sea had rested in peace beneath the rule of Rome. During four hundred years its frontier⁵ had held at bay the barbarian world without. It was this mass of savage barbarism that at last broke in on the Empire at a time when its force was sapped⁶ by internal decay. In the Western dominions of Rome the triumph of the invaders was complete. The Franks conquered and colonized Gaul, the West-Goths⁷ conquered and colonized Spain, the Vandals founded a kingdom in Africa, the Burgundians encamped on the borderland between Italy and the Rhone, the East-Goths⁸ ruled at last in Italy itself.

¹ Use adj. 'gravis'; Intro. II. (c).

² Consilium et prudentia.

³ Intro. III.

⁴ Use 'Imperator'; Intro. II. (c).

⁵ Intro. III. Unite this and next sentence; say 'the barbarians, who had been kept out by Roman arms for four hundred years, now broke in with a fierce and savage mass'.

⁶ Suis vitiis labefactatus or debilitatus.

⁷ Visigothi.

⁸ Ostrogothi.

EXERCISE 41.

(a) Twice in history¹ has there been witnessed the struggle of the highest individual genius² against the resources and institutions of a great nation; and in both cases the nation has been victorious. For seventeen years Hannibal strove against Rome³; for sixteen years Napoleon Bonaparte strove against England³; the efforts of the first ended in Zama; those of the second in Waterloo⁴.

(b) There was no question⁵, any more than in Greece, of annexation⁶; the main object⁷ in view was that of securing the predominance⁷ of Roman interests and influence throughout Asia Minor, and removing to a safe distance⁸ the only Eastern power⁹ which could be considered dangerous¹⁰.

EXERCISE 42.

But when they stopped at Antium on the way home, the snake, so said the story, left the ship and crawled out into the precincts of the temple of Aesculapius—for the god it seems was worshipped at Antium also—and coiled¹¹

¹ Introd. II. (c).² Introd. II. (c).³ Introd. III.⁴ Say 'on the Belgian hills'.⁵ Use 'agi'.⁶ Ad imperium populi Romani adjungere.⁷ Use verbs, Introd. II. (g) and (d).⁸ 'Arcere' = keep at a distance.⁹ Rex; Introd. II. (c).¹⁰ Think of meaning, and see Introd. IV.¹¹ Implicare.

himself round a tall palm tree, where he remained for three days. The Romans anxiously waited for his return¹ to the ship; and at last he went back and did not move again till the ship entered the Tiber. Then when she came to Rome, he again crawled forth, but instead of landing² with the ambassadors, he swam³ to the island in⁴ the middle of the Tiber, and there went on shore and remained quiet. A temple was built, therefore, to the god in the spot which he himself had chosen.

EXERCISE 43.

The news⁵ of that defeat put the Duke upon new counsels to try if he could stop that humour⁶ by any practice of accord⁷: and being excellent at dissembling, he omitted nothing that might persuade them that they were the aggressors⁸; that what was in his hands he would willingly surrender; that the name of prince was enough for him, and, if they pleased, the principality should be theirs; and he deluded them so far that they sent Signor Pagolo to him to treat⁹ about a peace, and in the meantime granted a cessation¹⁰ of arms.

¹ Introd. II. (*d*).

² Say 'not having landed'.

³ Enatare.

⁴ 'Which is in, etc.'

⁵ Introd. II. (*e*) and III.

⁶ Animus. ⁷ Pactione simulata.

⁸ Say 'had been the first to take up arms against him'.

⁹ 'Agere' or 'de' only. ¹⁰ Indutiae.

EXERCISE 44.

The Romans in their new conquests observed this course; they planted¹ their colonies, entertained² the inferior lords into their protection without³ increasing their power; they kept under⁴ such as were more potent, and would not suffer any foreign prince to have interest⁵ among them. I will set down only Greece⁶ for an example. The Aetolians and Achaeans were protected, the kingdom of the Macedonians depressed, and Antiochus driven out; yet the merits and fidelity⁷ of the Achaeans and Aetolians could never procure them any increase of authority, nor the persuasions⁸ and applications of Philip induce⁸ the Romans to be his friends till he was overcome.

EXERCISE 45.

Nor could the power⁹ of Antiochus prevail with them to consent that he should retain any sovereignty in that province: for the Romans acted in that case as all wise princes ought to do who are to have an eye¹⁰, not only upon present, but future inconveniences, and to re-

¹ Deducere.² In amicitiam et tutelam accipere.³ See methods of rendering 'without', Appendix III.⁴ Debellatos or oppressos tenere. ⁵ Interesse. ⁶ Introd. III.⁷ Introd. III., and use 'nec per fidem neque per merita'.⁸ Introd. II. (f).⁹ Introd. II. (c).¹⁰ Consulere de

dress¹ them with all possible industry; for dangers that are seen afar off are easily prevented, but through protracting² till they are at hand, the remedies grow unseasonable³ and the malady incurable. As in cases of fever, so in matters of state, things discovered are easily averted without⁴ producing much mischief; but if through ignorance or inadvertency they come to a height, there is no room for any remedy.

(The metaphors may be kept; see Introduction V.)

EXERCISE 46.

Three more inglorious names were added to the roll of emperors, that of Romulus Augustulus closing the list.⁵ He was a handsome youth, but he was nothing more; and when Odoacer, a Goth of the tribe Heruli, came at the head of the Italian soldiers, threatening him in Ravenna, he yielded ignobly, content to retire to the villa of Lucullus at Misenum, with a pension⁶ of 6000 pieces of gold⁷. Then, when Odoacer was proclaimed king of Italy, the phantom assembly⁸, which still called itself the Roman senate, sent back to Constantinople the tiara and purple robe, in sign that the Western Empire had passed away.

¹ Mederi. ² Cunctando. ³ Inopportunos. ⁴ Appendix III.

⁵ Say 'The names of three more emperors must be added, of whom the last was R. A.'

⁶ Annua (pl.).

⁷ Aureus.

⁸ Imago prisce illius concilii.

EXERCISE 47.

At last a day was fixed for the grand assault¹. At daybreak the long lines of Turks made their attack. When the strength of the Christians was almost exhausted in endless strife with the swarms of irregular troops who led the way, the terrible Janissaries advanced. The storm grew louder, the rattle of the Turkish drums² mingling with the thunder of the ordnance³. Just then the brave Giustiniani, defending the great breach⁴, was wounded; and when after this loss the defence⁵ grew slacker⁶, a body of Turks, following the Janissary Hassan, clambered over the ruined wall into the city. Amid the rush Constantine Palaeologus, last of the Caesars, fell dead, sabred by an unknown hand; and with him fell the Eastern Empire.

EXERCISE 48.

I would recommend this noble example to our British ladies, at a time when their country is torn with so many unnatural⁷ divisions⁸, that if they continue it will be a misfortune to be born in it. The Greeks thought it so improper for women to interest themselves in competitions⁹ and contentions, that for this reason,

¹ Introd. II. (*b*).² Tympanum.³ Tormenta.⁴ Ruina.⁵ Introd. II. (*c*), (*g*), or (*f*).⁶ Languescere.⁷ Tam impius.⁸ Factio.⁹ Ludi.

among others, they forbade them under pain of death¹ to be present at the Olympic games, notwithstanding these were the public diversions² of all Greece³.

EXERCISE 49.

Since I am recollecting upon this subject⁴ such passages⁵ as occur to my memory out of ancient authors, I cannot omit a sentence in the celebrated⁶ funeral oration of Pericles, which he made in honour of those brave Athenians that were slain in a fight with the Lacedaemonians. After having addressed himself to the several ranks and orders of his countrymen and shown them how they should behave⁷ themselves in the public cause, he turns to the female part of his audience⁸: "And as for you," says he, "I shall advise you in a very few words. Aspire only to those virtues that are peculiar⁹ to your sex¹⁰; follow your natural modesty, and think it your greatest commendation¹¹ not to be¹² talked of one way or other."

¹ Mortis poena proposita.

² Introd. II. (g); use verb 'oblectare'.

³ The Greeks; Introd. III.

⁴ Res.

⁵ 'Ea quae' or 'quot locorum'.

⁶ Ille.

⁷ Se gerere.

⁸ See Introd. II. (b).

⁹ Proprius.

¹⁰ 'To women.'

¹¹ Laus.

¹² Introd. II. (d).

EXERCISE 50.

In the meantime, as this charge of Castruccio was not sufficient¹ to stagger² the enemy's battle, he drew out a party of foot and sent them to join with the horse in the castle of Seravalle. This body in reserve, having possession of the hills and falling upon the flank³ of the Florentines, forced them to give ground and yield to⁴ the wild incommodity⁵ of the place and the violence and fierceness of the enemy. The rear-guard⁶ ran, and, having got into the plain that looks towards Pistoia, every man shifted as well as he could.

EXERCISE 51.

Having secured so considerable a post without noise, he endeavoured to persuade the enemy that he would not stir from Monte Carlo, thereby to draw them into his clutches and make them haste with all speed to gain the avenues⁷ to the Val de Nievole, and this plot of his jumped⁸ exactly with the Florentine design. For having no mind that Pistoia should be the theatre⁹ of the war, and being willing to remove it into the Vale, they encamped above Seravalle with intention to have passed the

¹ Tantus.

² Proturbare.

³ Transversam aciem invadere *or* adoriri.

⁴ Ex *or* propter.

⁵ Iniquitas locorum.

⁶ Novissimi.

⁷ Aditus.

⁸ Congruere.

⁹ Sedes.

straits¹ the next day, not imagining in the least that the castle was surprised². Castruccio, having notice of their motion³, about midnight drew his army out of their quarters and stole privately⁴, before break of day, to the foot of Seravalle.

EXERCISE 52.

Before the battle began he was carried through all the ranks of his army in an open litter⁵, as they stood drawn up in array, encouraging them to fight valiantly in defence⁶ of their religion⁷ and country. Finding afterwards the battle to go against⁸ him, though he was very near his last agonies⁹, he threw himself out of his litter, rallied his army¹⁰, and led them to the charge, which afterward ended in a complete victory¹¹ on the side of the Moors. He had no sooner brought his men to the engagement, but finding¹² himself utterly spent, he was again replaced in his litter, where, laying his finger to his mouth to enjoin secrecy¹³ to his officers who stood about him, he died a few moments after in that posture.

¹ Saltus *or* angustiae.

² Ex improvise occupare.

³ Profectio *or* use proficiscor, Introd. II. (*f*).

⁴ Furtim procedere. ⁵ Lectica.

⁶ Introd. II. (*h*). ⁷ Gods.

⁸ Adverso proelio contendere.

⁹ Think of meaning.

¹⁰ Redintegrato proelio reduxit, etc.

¹¹ Introd. II. (*g*). For 'completely' use 'praeclare'.

¹² Omit 'finding'.

¹³ Introd. II. (*d*).

EXERCISE 53.

After noonday the king saw that the strength and spirits of his men were now so much restored that they were likely to shrink from no danger, and stood up prepared for fighting; so he threw open the gates and made a sudden sally, surprising the enemy, who were taken unawares and expected nothing of the kind. Great numbers they surrounded and slew; and had not night interposed, so great was the slaughter that very few would have survived¹. So entirely did fortune change that those who quite lately were on the point of winning the day were now stealing away and praying for night and darkness.

EXERCISE 54.

This Timon was a citizen of Athens, and lived about the time of the Peloponnesian war. He avoided the society² of everyone, but embraced with the greatest show of affection Alcibiades, then in the fire of his youth³. And when Apemantus in astonishment demanded the reason⁴, he replied that he knew this young man would one day do infinite mischief⁵ to

¹ For tense see Appendix II., Idioms (at end): Roby, § 1521: Bradley's Arnold, § 115.

² Aditus.

³ Use 'juventute florere'.

⁴ Introd. II. (a).

⁵ Introd. II. (g).

Athens. At the celebration¹ of a certain feast, these two kept the feast together, and when Apemantus said to him: "What a pleasant party², Timon", "It would be," he replied, "if you were away".

EXERCISE 55.

The indignation³ of the Athenians was proportionate to the hope and excitement which his promises had raised. Xanthippus, the head of one of the first families at Athens, indicted⁴ him before the supreme popular tribunal⁵ for the capital⁴ offence of having deceived⁶ the people. His guilt was undeniable, and the Athenians passed their verdict⁷ accordingly. But the recollections⁸ of Lemnos and Marathon, and the sight⁸ of the fallen general, who lay stretched on a couch⁹ before them, pleaded⁸ successfully in mitigation of punishment, and the⁷ sentence was commuted from death to a fine of fifty talents. This was paid by his

¹ Use 'agere'; Introd. II. (d). ² Convivium.

³ Say 'the A. were indignant in proportion as they had been excited by the hope and promises which he held forth'. See Introd. II. (g). For 'in proportion as' use 'aeque ac'; for 'hold forth' use 'ostentare'.

⁴ 'Indict for capital offence' = *accusare capitis*.

⁵ Say 'the chief judges'; Introd. II. (c).

⁶ Say 'because he had deceived'.

⁷ *Judicium facere* or *damnare*.

⁸ See Introd. III., II. (e) and (g), and say, 'by the recollections, etc., they were so softened to mitigate the punishment that they did not condemn him to death but fined him, etc.'

'Soften' = *mollire*; 'mitigate' = *minuere*; 'fine' = *multare*.

⁹ *Lectus*.

son, the afterwards illustrious Cimon, Miltiades dying, soon after the trial, of the injury which he had received at Paros.

EXERCISE 56.

"What we do," replied the friar, extinguishing the light, "thou shalt not know, as it is not thy business to know." "True," he replied, "but I shall report this to my Lord." "As thou wilt," replied friar Lorenzo, with the boldness of desperation¹: and, closing the sepulchre, entered the church with his companion.

It was almost broad daylight when the friars got quit of the constables²; one of whom quickly carried the news to one of the Cappelletti; they, perhaps, knowing also that Lorenzo was a friend of Romeo, presented themselves before the Prince, praying him to require of the friar, by force if other means failed, what he was seeking in their sepulchre.

EXERCISE 57.

(To be done into Oratio Obliqua.)

So, sending for him, the Prince said, "What were you seeking this morning in the sepulchre of the Cappelletti? Tell us, as we desire to know the whole circumstances." "My Lord," answered the friar, "I will tell Your Lordship very readily. In her lifetime Messer Antonio

¹ 'Bold from desperation.' Introd. II. (c).

² Apparitores,

Cappelletti's daughter was very dear to me, and not being able to be present at her obsequies¹, I went to speak over her certain kinds of prayers: and since few know or understand these things, the fools say I went to rob the dead. I know not if I am such a ruffian as to do such things; but for me suffices this simple dress, nor would I take aught from the living, still less² from the dead. They do ill who blame me in this fashion."

EXERCISE 58.

(*For Oratio Obliqua.*)

On Alexander's return to his head-quarters³, he summoned his generals and superior officers together, and telling them that he well knew that their zeal wanted no exhortation⁴, he besought them to do their utmost in encouraging and instructing those, whom each commanded, to do their best in the next day's battle. They were to remind them that they were now not going to fight for a province as they had hitherto fought, but they were about to decide by their swords the dominion⁵ of all Asia. The officers were to be alert in⁶ receiving and communicating orders; and everyone was to act as if he felt that the whole result⁷ of the battle depended on⁸ his own single conduct.

¹ Exsequiae. ² Nedum. ³ Praetorium. ⁴ Introd. II. (g).

⁵ Introd. II. (a); say 'to which side the dominion of all Asia should belong'.

⁶ Ad.

⁷ Introd. II. (a).

⁸ Per se stare.

EXERCISE 59.

Then he turned to the Italian allies: They were not his enemies, he said¹, on the contrary, he had invaded Italy to aid² them in casting³ off the yoke of Rome: he should still deal⁴ with them as he had treated⁵ his Italian prisoners taken at the Trebia; they were free from that moment and without a ransom⁶. This being done, he halted for a short time to rest his army, and buried with great solemnity thirty of the most distinguished of those who had fallen on his own side in the battle. It is said also that he caused careful search, but in vain, to be made for the body of the consul, Flaminius, being anxious to give him honourable burial⁷.

EXERCISE 60.

(*For Oratio Obliqua.*)

When he had advanced some little distance from his camp, he briefly informed his soldiers of the real object⁸ of their expedition. He told them that there never was a design more seemingly⁹ audacious and more really⁹ safe. He said he was leading them to a certain victory, for his colleagues had an army large enough to balance¹⁰ the enemy already, so that their

¹ Omit 'said' and use Or. Obl. down to 'ransom'.

² Say 'that by his aid they might, etc.' ³ Se solvere.

^{4, 5} Utor.

⁶ Pretium.

⁷ Introd. II. (g).

⁸ Introd. II. (a). ⁹ In speciem ... re ipsa. ¹⁰ Ex aequo obstare.

swords would decisively turn the scale¹. The very² rumour that a fresh³ consul and a fresh army had come up, when heard on the battle-field (and he would take care that they should not be heard of before they were seen and felt) would settle the campaign⁴. They would have all the credit⁵ of the victory, and of having dealt the final decisive blow. He appealed⁶ to the enthusiastic reception which they already met with on their line of march as a proof and an omen of their good fortune

EXERCISE 61.

(*For Oratio Obliqua.*)

Not long afterwards they were seated in the town-hall⁷, surrounded by the principal burghers, deliberating on what had been proposed. Many and various were the opinions. Hasert gave a detailed account⁸ of what had happened, stating, as his own view, that these conditions, being far more lenient than he had expected, should be accepted at once. The

¹ Rem omnem inclinare.

² Modo *or* ipse.

³ Alter.

⁴ Conficere bellum.

⁵ See Introd. II. (e), and say 'all the glory of victory gained and of the war brought to an end'. For 'gain victory' use 'victoriam reportare'. 'To an end' = ad ultimum.

⁶ Omit 'appealed', and say 'that they could see for themselves with what admiration and favour of men their march was thronged; all which should be held as a proof, etc.'. 'Throng' = concelebrare. 'As a proof' = documento.

⁷ Curia.

⁸ Introd. II. (g): omnia accurate narrare,

Danish and Swedish commanders were decidedly against this. They were sure, they said, to receive reinforcements and supplies; whereas if the town were once out of their hands, it would be lost for ever. "For", said Rosladin, "there are three questions¹ here to be answered: How large is this garrison to be? Who will pay? And who will command it? See you not that it is but a trick of theirs?"

EXERCISE 62.

(*The beginning for Oratio Obliqua.*)

Others again contended that much greater loss than they suffered now it would be scarcely possible to suffer. The arrival² of reinforcement and supply was very doubtful, and they had now the opportunity of making peace with an enemy who would be almost certain to perpetrate the greatest cruelties³ upon them should they fall into his hands after a refusal⁴. The debate⁵ upon this question began⁵ in the afternoon, but so divided and obstinate were the different parties in their views, that the evening fell and night wore on and morning dawned again ere the disputants dispersed for a little rest. And no wonder!⁶ For they were here called upon to decide⁷ on a matter of life and death.

¹ Omit 'questions'. ² Introd. II. (a). ³ Introd. II. (g).

⁴ Introd. II. (e) or (g).

⁵ Introd. II. (f): Coeptum erat de hac re disseri.

⁶ Nec mirum erat. ⁷ Think of meaning: 'They had to decide'.

EXERCISE 63.

In 1822 the Greeks met at Epidaurus to proclaim a provisional¹ government under Alexander Mavrocordato. Vainly the Turks strove to quench the flames in blood². The fair island of Scio was wasted with fire and sword; but this only roused the Greeks to greater fury. With fire-ships they greatly crippled³ the navy of the Turks, and on land they won the strong fortress of Napoli di Romania⁴. Foremost among the patriot Greeks were the brave Suliotes, a mountain tribe, whose leader, Marco Botzaris, met a soldier's death while repelling a Turkish attempt to break through the Isthmus of Corinth into the Morea. Byron flung his wasted⁵ energies⁶ into the Greek cause, and many of his songs written under this inspiration⁷, stir⁸ the heart like the blast of a trumpet. But his early death⁹ at Missolonghi in 1824 deprived Greece of a devoted friend.

EXERCISE 64.

Poland has not been behind¹⁰ in her valiant struggles for liberty during this century. In

¹ *Mos civitatis ad tempus accommodatus.*

² Keep the metaphor: '*incendium strage exstinguere*'.

³ *Imminuere.*

⁴ *Nauplia.*

⁵ Put '*qui ad id tempus aetatem luxuriose contriverat*', with Byron.

⁶ *Strenue incumbere.*

⁷ *Hac causa incitatus or instinctus.*

⁸ *Arrigere or commovere.* ⁹ *Introd. III.*

¹⁰ Say '*Nor less have the Poles also fought valiantly*'.

1830 the army of Warsaw declared in favour¹ of the people, and the Diet soon declared the throne of Poland vacant². The Russians were beaten in the battle of Growchow with the loss of 7000 men. They were yet more signally³ defeated at Ostrolenka; but the recapture of Warsaw by the soldiers of the Czar blasted the budding promise⁴ of Poland's freedom. They made another serious struggle against their oppressors in 1846; and during the late Russian war, their hopes were high that Britain and France would stretch out powerful hands⁵ to raise⁶ Poland once more to her ancient place among the thrones⁷ of Europe: but the dream was not realized⁸, and Poland still lies beneath the heel⁹ of Russia.

EXERCISE 65.

The Romans had by their dilatoriness¹⁰ allowed Saguntum to fall, but they were not slow in demanding satisfaction¹¹ for it. An embassy was sent direct to Carthage demanding the surrender of Hannibal on pain¹² of instant war. The Romans fondly hoped that the Carthaginian peace-party¹³ would seize the opportunity of

¹ Desciscere ad. ² Say 'that a king was desired *or* needed'

³ Praeclare. ⁴ Spem frustrari *or* exstinguere.

⁵ Summa vi uti *or* agere. ⁶ Sublevare demissos et prostratos.

⁷ Civitas. ⁸ Rebus, quae ante oculos positae erant, infectis.

⁹ Proculcatus. ¹⁰ Introd. II. (*f*). ¹¹ Introd. II. (*f*).

¹² Introd. II. (*d*); and use 'nisi' clause. ¹³ Think of meaning.

compassing their chief end, and rid themselves of Hannibal. But the peace-party dared hardly to mutter¹ their half-hearted² counsels: and when Q. Fabius, the chief of the embassy, held up his toga, saying: "I carry here peace and war; choose ye which ye will have!" "Give us whichever you please," replied the Carthaginians. "War, then," said Fabius; and the decision was greeted³, as is usual in times of such excitement, by the short-sighted acclamations³ of the masses.

EXERCISE 66.

The king's mother now sought the victorious Norman and begged the dead body of her son. But William at first answered in his wrath and in the hardness of his heart, that a man who had been false to his word and his religion should have no other sepulchre than the sand of the shore. He added with a sneer⁴: "Harold mounted guard on the coast while he was alive, he may continue his guard now he is dead". The taunt⁵ was an unintentional eulogy⁵; and a grave washed by the spray of the Sussex waves would have been the noblest burial-place for the martyr⁶ of Saxon freedom. But Harold's

¹ Summissa voce edere.

² Incertus.

³ Introd. II. (*g*); use 'succlamatum est ab omnibus improvidis futuri, as is usual, etc., that they accepted it'.

⁴ Use 'irridere'; Introd. II. (*e*).

⁵ Use verbs.

⁶ Think of the meaning.

mother was urgent in her lamentations and her prayers; the Conqueror relented: like Achilles he gave up the dead body of his fallen foe to a parent's supplication; and the remains of King Harold were deposited, with regal honours, in Waltham Abbey.

EXERCISE 67.

The envoys of the Goths, being presented to the Frankish king and his officers, prayed them not to allow themselves to be trodden under foot¹ by the Romans, but to share the struggle with them, and to give encouragement to a friendly and neighbouring nation that otherwise was in danger of total extinction². It was the special interest of the Franks, they declared, not to allow the Romans to become too strong, but to use all their power to check their growth. "For if they utterly destroy the Gothic nation," said the envoys, "it will not be long before they march against you also, and renew the wars of the past. Nor will they fail to find some specious³ pretext to cloak⁴ their grasping avarice, but will think they have right on their side in attacking you, and are only reclaiming⁵ what belonged to their ancestors."

¹ Proculcare.² Use verb with adverb.³ Titulus egregius.⁴ Praetendere. ⁵ Repetere.

EXERCISE 68.

Cnut's letter from Rome to his English subjects marks the grandeur¹ of his character¹ and the noble conception² he had formed of kingship³. "I have vowed to God to lead a right life in all things," wrote the king, "to rule justly and piously my realms and subjects, and to administer just judgment to all. If heretofore I have done aught beyond what was just, through headiness⁴ or negligence of youth⁵, I am ready, with God's help, to amend it utterly."

EXERCISE 69.

No royal officer, either from fear of the king (he wrote) or from favour of any, is to consent to injustice, none is to do wrong to rich or poor, "as they would value my friendship and their own well-being". He especially denounces unfair exactions⁶. "I have no need that money be heaped together for me by unjust demands." "I have sent this letter before me," Cnut ends, "that all the people of my realm may rejoice in my well-doing; for, as you yourselves know, never have I spared, nor will I spare, to spend myself and my toil in what is needful and good for my people."

¹ Qualis et quantus; Introd. II. (a).² Introd. II. (a).³ Nomen regium.⁴ Incuriose.⁵ Juveniliter.⁶ Use verb and adverb.

EXERCISE 70.

The foundation of Petersburg dates from this time. The Czar, filling lakes Peipus and Ladoga with his ships, worked his way¹ steadily northward through Livonia and Ingria, took Marienburg, and secured possession of the Neva. At the mouth of the river, upon a swampy island, he built² his new capital. While superintending³ the work in person he lived for a while in a wooden hut⁴. It was nothing to him that the cold and wet and poisonous gas⁵ from the marshes killed 100,000 of his workmen. In spite of all obstacles⁶ the city rose fair and strong. About the same time Menzikoff was employed in founding a very strong fortress on the island of Cronstadt, twenty-one miles down from Petersburg, which every succeeding Czar has strengthened and enlarged.

EXERCISE 71.

Active and untiring⁷, this great man never lost a minute he could help⁸. Even while dressing, he heard reports of his officers: and as he dined or supped, books of theology⁹ or history¹⁰

¹ Enitor. ² Curavit aedificandam urbem. ³ Praesidere.

⁴ Casa. ⁵ Frigora, imbres, pestiferi odores.

⁶ Omnibus quae obstabant remotis.

⁷ Qui invicti ad laborem corporis fuit.

⁸ Meaning? "sine justissima causa".

⁹ De divinis rebus.

¹⁰ De rebus praeteritis.

were read to him. Habits¹ like these enabled him to get through² an enormous mass of work and yet neglect³ neither bodily exercise nor the culture of his mind. Abroad he hunted; at home he talked or studied with the learned friends in whose society he delighted. His genius was essentially military.⁴ His sword was seldom sheathed; but war was with him, as it ought ever to be, the pioneer of civilization⁵.

EXERCISE 72.

The character⁶ of Peter may best be given in the words of Voltaire: "He gave a polish⁷ to his people and was himself a savage⁸; he taught them the art of war, of which he was himself ignorant; from the sight of a small boat on the river Moskwa he created⁹ a powerful fleet; he made himself an expert and active shipwright¹⁰, sailor, pilot, and commander; he changed the manners, customs, and laws of the Russians, and lives in their memory¹¹ as the 'Father of his country'". In spite of his savagery and coarseness, the name "Great" is

¹ Introd. III. Connect with previous sentence.

² Conficere.

³ Omittere.

⁴ Say "To military matters especially he was fitted by nature".

⁵ Humanae atque bonae artes sequebantur.

⁶ Introd. II. (a).

⁷ Erudire.

⁸ Rudis et incultus.

⁹ Aedificandam classem curavit.

¹⁰ Faber navalis.

¹¹ In memoriam traditus est.

fairly due to him, whose foresight and energy¹ moulded² a mass of brutal nobles and crouching serfs into the great nation of the Russians.

EXERCISE 73.

Call to mind, citizens, all the civil disturbances³, not only those of which you have heard, but those which you yourselves remember and have seen. Sulla crushed Sulpicius, drove Marius from the city, and many brave men he drove from the state or put to death. You know that Octavius, the consul, banished his colleague by force of arms; and that all this place ran⁴ with the blood of citizens; that Sulla afterwards avenged their cruelty. Since these things are so, citizens, after you have prayed⁵ to Jove, the guardian of this city and of you, depart to your homes, but watch as on the previous night, and guard against all dangers. If you do this, I will in all other matters provide for the safety⁶ of the state.

EXERCISE 74.

I, who in my youth was a keen politician⁷, have seen the times change and men change with the times. I am, I feel, changed myself: for in my old age I rarely and unwillingly

¹ See Introd. III.

² Formare.

³ Dissensio.

⁴ Redundare.

⁵ Venerari.

⁶ Introd. II. (*h*).

⁷ Politician, use 'in republica versari'.

enter the sphere¹ of politics². Nevertheless I hope that neither my abilities³ nor my opinion nor my age are entirely worthless in the eyes of the many who daily ask my advice, for with them, thanks to long familiar intercourse⁴, in spite of my extreme old age, I have, I know, some influence.

EXERCISE 75.

My own sentiments⁵, I confess, are not the same as yours; you put confidence in men who say that no man of ordinary⁶ good sense⁷ will take part in the present political⁸ strife; that they will do no more than the necessity of the hour⁹ demands; but will wait for better times, endure present trials in silence, and seek the friendship of the few good patriots¹⁰ who survive.

EXERCISE 76.

For myself, I hope that my influence with you will be as great as it has always been; I know that our present evils are more numerous than those of the last generation, of a kind such as neither you nor I have experienced; but those friends of yours are, I suspect, entirely wrong who say that these political storms¹¹ are

¹ Omit 'sphere'. ² Politics = *res publica*. ³ Ingenium.
⁴ 'Familiar intercourse', *consuetudo*. ⁵ *Introd. II. (g)*.
⁶ *Mediocris*. ⁷ *Prudentia*. ⁸ *Res publica*.
⁹ *Praesens necessitas*. ¹⁰ *Boni cives*.
¹¹ *Tempestates reipublicae*; *Introd. V*.

quite unprecedented¹, and that he can be a good patriot² who makes no effort³, no more resistance³, than he is compelled to do.

EXERCISE 77.*

You say⁴ that you have written three letters. I have received⁵ them all. Nothing could be⁵ more welcome⁶, and than this last⁷ nothing more elegant. For I consider that in writing Latin, excellence⁸ consists rather in conciseness than in prolixity⁸. In this accomplishment⁹ I hope at some time to attain to proficiency¹⁰. You¹¹ indeed have already attained it. For though you only wrote three lines you left nothing unsaid¹¹.

* Symmachus advises his son in letter-writing to employ smart expressions and language borrowed from the comedians: (*maturum aliquid et comicum*).

EXERCISE 78.

I, Pausanias, prince of Sparta, wishing to do you a favour, send¹² back these prisoners of

¹ 'Greater than ever', or 'such as never,—have been before among men'.

² Bonus civis.

³ Introd. II. (g).

⁴ Use epistolary perfect or imperfect.

⁵ Pluperfect.

⁶ Gratus.

⁷ Say 'the third'.

⁸ See Introd. II. (b). Say 'he who has used few rather than many words has won the prize of victory (*palmarum meruit*)'.

⁹ Ars.

¹⁰ 'Attain to proficiency'; see Introd. II. (g), and use 'enitere'.

¹¹ Make one sentence of these two: say 'You who writing three lines (*versus*) have left nothing unsaid (*omissum*) have well come to the goal (*ad ultimum*)'.

¹² Use epistolary past tense.

war, and have¹ in mind, if it please you, to marry your daughter and bring Sparta and the rest of Greece in subjection to you. I think¹ I can accomplish this if we concert measures together. If these schemes meet your approval², send down to the coast a trustworthy man with whom we may carry on future negotiations³.

EXERCISE 79.

I am greatly indebted⁴ to you for the restoration⁴ of the prisoners from Byzantium, and shall ever remember your kind services: and am charmed with your proposals. Let⁵ neither day nor night⁶ delay the execution of your promises⁷ and spare no outlay⁸ of money or men. I am sending⁹ Artabazus; with him you may work with confidence; do so in the best interests¹⁰ of us both.

EXERCISE 80.

My Dear Merivale,

I thank you very much for your letter—its impudence is unparalleled¹¹. I do not

¹ Use epistolary past tense.

² Introd. II. (g).

³ Introd. II. (g), and use 'colloqui'.

⁴ 'Multum te amo quod, etc.'; and see Introd. II. (d).

⁵ Cura.

⁶ Introd. III.

⁷ Introd. II. (b).

⁸ 'Sumptus or impensa'; and say 'or number of men'.

⁹ Epistolary past tense.

¹⁰ Introd. II. (b) or (d).

¹¹ Say 'than which nothing has ever been more impudent among men before'.

know which to admire most; its direct assertions¹ or its occult insinuations¹. The very supposition² of my being in our boat³ has quite delighted you—allow me to assure you of the truth of the report. But this is not the only bone⁴ I have to pick with you; the sufficiently candid⁵ manner in which you talk of lasting us⁶ out amuses me so much that I am ready to die with laughter⁷ whenever I think of it. My dear fellow, you cannot possibly know our crew or you would not write in such an indiscreet manner⁸. Allow me to enlighten you. . . .

Yours,

C. WORDSWORTH.

¹ Introd. II. (b); for 'insinuate' use 'per ambages jacere'.

² Say 'the fact that possibly I may, etc.'

³ Inter remiges nostros.

⁴ 'Quod tibi succenserem', or use 'stomachari'.

⁵ Attrita fronte.

⁶ Think of the meaning:—cf. Virgil 'Vincit durando'.

⁷ Risu emori. ⁸ Adeo indilgenter.

APPENDIX.

I. WARNINGS.

Numerous English words have different meanings from the Latin original, *e.g.*:

Acquire.	Adipisci.
Acts.	Facta.
Alien.	Externus, peregrinus.
-Assert.	Affirmare, vindicare.
Attain to.	Pervenire ad.
Crime.	Facinus, scelus, or flagitium.
Desire.	Cupere.
Expect.	Sperare.
Famous.	Praeclarus.
Fury.	Ira.
Genius.	Ingenium.
Honour (exc. = offices).	Dignitas, decus, laus, nomen.
Intend.	Est in animo.
Mortal (of wound, etc.).	Mortiferus.
Move (intrans.).	Moveri.
Nation.	Populus, cives, respublica.
Obstinate.	Pertinax.
-Obtain.	Consequi.
Occupy (exc. = seize first).	Obtinere.
Offer.	Deferre.
Office.	Magistratus, honores.
Opportunity.	Occasio.
Oppose.	Obstare.
Oppress.	Vexare.
Perceive.	Intellegere.
Plain.	Manifestus.
Postpone.	Differre.
Receive.	Accipere.
Resolve.	Decernere.
Ruin (abstract).	Interitus, perniciēs.
Science.	Ars, cognitio, res.
<i>e.g.</i> Military science.	Res militaris.
Secure.	Tutus, incolumis.
Succeed (= be successful).	Rem prospere conficere.
Turn (intrans.).	Verti.

Vast.
-Vile.

Ingens, maximus.
Turpis, flagitiosus.

Consider what are the meanings of the Latin originals of these English words.

II. SOME LATIN IDIOMS.

Nonnunquam.	Sometimes.
Nunquam non.	Always.
Primus {	He was the first {
Ultimus { venit.	last { to come.
Solus {	only one {
Quam maximis potuit copiis.	With the largest force possible.
Quam celerrime (potuit).	As quickly as possible.
Nemo usquam.	No one in the world.
Ubi terrarum?	Where in the world?
Speravit fore ut urbs deleretur.	He hoped the city would be destroyed.
Volo esse Stoicus. }	I wish to be a Stoic.
Volo me esse Stoicum. }	
Poeta dicitur caecus esse.	It is said the poet is blind.
Melior est quam sapientior.	He is better than he is wise.
Misit servum quem fidelissimum habuit.	He sent his most faithful slave.
Equites quos trecentos secum habuit misit.	He sent the 300 horse he had.
Quae omnes epistolae.	All of which letters.
Alius aliud sentit. }	Different men perceive different things (have different views).
Alii alia sentiunt. }	
Eadem { sentis atque ego.	Your sentiments and mine are { the same. different.
Alia {	
Longum est.	It were tedious.
Melius, <i>or</i> satius est.	It were better.
Debuiisti venire.	You ought to have come.
Debebis venire.	You will have to come.
Potuiisti venire.	You might have come.
Tibi licuit venire.	You might have come.
Haud scio an absit.	I feel sure (<i>or</i> I am inclined to think) he is absent.

Omnes ad unum occisi sunt.	All were killed to a man.
Inter nos miramur.	We admire each other.
Intra teli jactum.	Within range.
Penes te hoc est.	This lies with you.
De te actum est.	It is all over with you.
Bene mereri de republica.	To deserve the thanks of the state.
Quantum in te est.	As far as lies in your power.
Quae cum ita sint (essent).	In these present (past) circumstances.
Quod ad me pertinet (attinet).	As far as concerns me.
Solvendo erat.	He was solvent.
Prae se ferre.	To avow, boast of.
Pro prudentia tua.	With your usual foresight.
Quae fuit ejus prudentia.	Such was his foresight.
Laus major quam pro meritis.	Great glory in proportion to my merits, <i>or</i> glory too great for my merits.
Ne unus quidem effugit.	Not even one escaped.
Quo plus habemus, eo plus cupimus.	The more we have the more we desire, <i>or</i> our desires are in proportion to our means.
Eo magis quod.	All the more because.
Accedit eodem ut.	Besides.
Omnia potius	} pati
Potius quodcumque	
que	} quam (ut).
Dignus est quem laudes.	He is worthy of your praise
Nihil reperio quod reprehendam.	I find nothing to blame.
Melius quam quod verum sit.	Too good to be true.
Prudentior est quam qui adsit.	He is too wise to be here.
Postridie quam profugit.	On the day after he fled.
Quod sciam.	As far as I know.
Prima nocte.	At the beginning of night.
In summo fluvio.	On the surface of the river.
Sub imo monte.	At the bottom of the mountain.
Cum reliquo exercitu.	With the rest of the army.

Nedum (with subj.).	Not to speak of; still less.
Haec missa facio.	I dismiss these matters.
Hoc mihi persuasum habeo.	I am persuaded of this.
Odio esse.	To be hateful.
Honori esse.	To be creditable.
Damno esse.	To be detrimental.
Plus justo.	Unduly.
Spe celerius.	Quicker than was expected.
Hoc evertendae esse rei-publicae dixit.	This tended, he said, to the overthrow of the government.
Dono dare libros.	To make a present of books.
Culpaе { dare.	To blame.
{ vertere.	
Boni consulere.	To view favourably; be contented with.
Recti facere.	To account as right.
Lucri facere.	To account as gain.
Nemo hostium <i>or</i> nemo hostis.	No enemy (<i>acc.</i> to meaning).
Optimus quisque.	All the best.
Benevolentissimus quisque optimus est.	All are excellent in proportion to their benevolence.
Mea { ipsius } opera.	By my { own } efforts.
{ solius }	{ single }
Appius viam muniendam curavit.	Appius had a road made.
Agros militibus colendos dedit.	He gave the soldiers land to till.
Tantum abest ut te amemus ut oderimus.	So far are we from loving you, that we hate.
Adeo te non amamus ut oderimus.	
Fieri potest ut.	It is possible.
Fieri non potest quin.	It is impossible.
Non multum afuit quin omnes periretis.	You were not far from all perishing.
Quid causae est quin—?	Why not—?
Noli, <i>or</i> nolite, respondere.	Do not answer.
Multum te amo quod <i>or</i> si.	I am much obliged to you for.

I did not think he would go away without seeing me.

Non credebam eum prius abiturum esse quam me vidisset.

Without trouble and without resistance he crossed the river.

Nullo negotio, nullo repugnante flumen transiit.

They condemned him without hearing his plea.

Causa incognita }
Inauditum } eum condemnauerunt.

Instead of thanking me he abused me.

Cum gratias agere deberet, me vituperavit.

Instead of fleeing, the centurion chose to remain.

Centurio cum fugere posset, manere statuit.

Instead of defending, the servant murdered his master.

Tantum auit ut servus dominum }
defenderet } ut occideret.
Adeo non servus dominum defendebat }

Instead of shouting set to work.

Clamoribus omissis rem gerite.

Instead of returning to the country he stayed at Rome.

Non rediit rus sed Romae moratus est.

IV. VERBALS IN *-ING*.

I desire an abiding pleasure.

Cupio voluptatem mansuram.

He did not refrain from accusing his brother.

Non sibi temperavit quin fratrem etiam accusaret.

I was afraid of his wandering from the road.

Veritus sum ne a via erraret.

I could hardly speak for laughing.

Prae risu vix loqui potui.

There is no living pleasantly with such a person.

Cum hoc tali non possum jucunde vivere.

In hurting him you hurt me also.

Dum illi nocet, mihi quoque nocet.

Si illi nocueris mihi quoque nocebis.

Lying is disgraceful, speaking the truth is comely.

Mentiri turpe, decorum est vera loqui.

Claudius said this in the hearing of the senate.

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